

AC 4412 (1)

1968

BOROUGH OF MARGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1961

ON THE

Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

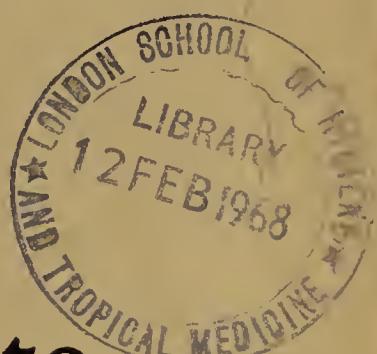
WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. BRAZIER M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961.

G. L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

34 GROSVENOR PLACE, MARGATE.

TELEPHONE - THANET 22201 Ex. 44.

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.MAYOR.

Alderman H. V. Ward, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1961.Councillor R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith, M.A.
(Chairman)

Alderman G. A. Kirby (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor C. Bradshaw.

" C. L. F. Hills (Apptd. 17.10.61.).

" C. Hoser.

" W. C. H. Milner.

" S. C. W. Roberts.

" Mrs. D. J. Sharkey.

" Mrs. W. F. Sproston.

" F. C. Willis.

Town Clerk: T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health: G. L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.),
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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3.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS:

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 530 people. An increase in the Birth Rate is shown 13.5 in 1961 as compared with 11.9 in 1960. The total number of live births increased from 482 in 1960 to 552 in 1961. The Death Rate decreased from 12.4 in 1960 to 12.3 in 1961. The Infantile Death Rate was 23.5 compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. Only 3 deaths occurred after the end of the first four weeks of life and under the age of one year. 8.9 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

There was little infectious disease during the year.

During 1961, the scheme for vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued and included all persons up to the age of 40 years, together with certain specified groups. Special sessions were held during the evenings to enable workers to get vaccinated.

MALIGNANT DISEASE:

At the time of writing, the Report on "Smoking and Health" has just been published by the Royal College of Physicians. The Report assesses the evidence about the relation of Smoking and Health, and concludes that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and various other less common diseases.

It is for the Local Health Authorities to decide what action they wish to take in the way of Health Education to ensure that every person is aware of the risks they run by smoking.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and many others.

GENERAL:

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to my colleagues in other Departments; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough; and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

MAY, 1962.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore)		
Population:	44,520 (estimated mid-year Home Population)		
Rateable Value:	£896,540 (1st April, 1961)		
Estimated product of a penny rate:	£3,640 (1961/62)		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Legitimate	- Male	244	Female	259	Total	503
	Illegitimate	- "	25	"	24	"	49
Rate per 1,000 population:	R.G.						12.4
	Adjusted Birth Rate						13.5
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)							8.9
Stillbirths:	Legitimate	- Male	2	Female	2	Total	4
	Illegitimate	- "	0	"	0	"	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births							7.2
Total Live and Still Births							556
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year):							13
	(10 Legitimate and 3 Illegitimate)						
Infant Mortality Rates:							
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births							23.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births							19.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births							61.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)							18.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)							18.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)							25.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) No. of deaths:							Nil
Deaths:	Male	359		Female	411	Total	770
Death Rate:	R.G.	17.3		Adjusted Death Rate			12.3

GENERAL INFORMATIONArea.

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz:- 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935 when the increased areas were respectively:-

	acres
1877	955
1894	1,549
1913	2,463
1935	7,895

(including 963 acres foreshore)

Population:

The Registrar's estimated population mid-year 1961 is given as 44,520.

Physical Features and General Character of the District:

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, Etc.:

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the Town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate:

The number of births registered during the year was 556 (271 males and 285 females), and of this total 4 were stillbirths (2 males and 2 females). There were 49 illegitimate births (25 males and 24 females).

The total live birth rate is 12.4 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 13.5 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.1 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show an increase of 66 births for the figures for last year, and an increase of 1 in the number of illegitimate births.

Death Rate:

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 770 (359 males and 411 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 17.3 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 12.3 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were:

Malignant Disease	138
Heart Disease	283
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	127
Pneumonia	38
Violence	33

Of the total number of 770 deaths 498 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

<u>Comparative Figures:</u>	<u>England</u>	<u>& Wales</u>	<u>MARGATE</u>
Provisional Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	17.4		13.5
Provisional Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18.7		7.2
Death Rate	12.0		12.3

For the whole of England and Wales the live births registered exceeded the deaths by 252,337 and the estimated total population for the year was 46,269,000 an increase of 407,000 over the estimate for 1960.

Malignant Disease:

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

24 males and 7 females died from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

The death rate from lung cancer remains the same.

All the evidence available demonstrates the causal connection between smoking and lung cancer. Increase of smoking by children of school age and young adults, practically all of whom smoke cigarettes, seems to be unchecked: the assumption therefore is that the occurrence of this deadly form of cancer will tend to arise at an earlier age and more commonly.

Infantile Mortality:

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 7 were males and 6 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 23.5 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 21.4 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country.

The causes of death were:-

Prematurity	5
Atelectasis	4
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1
Pyelitis	1
Asphyxia due to inhalation of milk feed	1
Acute Suppurative Bronchiolitis	1

The causes of death in ten instances were due to those conditions associated with the defective development of the baby "in utero" and with the process of birth. The causes

of death in the three other cases were due to (1) mis-adventure; (2) from natural causes aggravated by lack of medical care; and (3) acute bronchitis.

Maternal Mortality:

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
+ 1940	12.3	17.1	41
+ 1941	13.9	16.7	11
+ 1942	14.7	18.9	34
+ 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24
1958	16.5	12.2	14
1959	12.6	12.0	14
1960	11.9	12.4	15
1961	13.5	12.3	23

+ During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1961.

		Males	Females
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	11
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	12
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	45	27
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16	Diabetes	1	4
17	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	46	81
18	Coronary disease, angina	76	50
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	13
20	Other heart disease	44	96
21	Other circulatory disease	11	14
22	Influenza	2	3
23	Pneumonia	14	24
24	Bronchitis	26	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	31
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34	All other accidents	8	6
35	Suicide	6	9
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes		359	411

		Males	Females
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	7 5 2	6 5 1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	5 4 1	5 5 0
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	5 4 1	5 5 0

		Males	Females
Live Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	269 244 25	283 259 24
Still Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	2 2 0	2 2 0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of Health Department:

Medical Officer of Health and Meteorologist for the Borough of Margate; Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, Kent County Council.	:	George L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
	:	
	:	
	:	
	:	
Chief Public Health Inspector, and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	+ E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
	:	
	:	
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	+ A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
	:	
	:	
	:	
Additional Public Health Inspectors, and Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	+ L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I.
	:	+ D. G. Banks, M.A.P.H.I.
	:	
	:	
Chief Clerk.	:	E. A. Price.
Clerks.	:	Miss D. M. Smith.
	:	Mrs. P. Limebear
	:	Mrs. B. Setter.
Meteorological Observer	:	O. H. Corble.
Disinfectors, Rodent Operators and Mortuary Attendants.	:	W. H. Markham (Retd. 25/5/61).
	:	C. Epps (Retd. 24/11/61).
	:	A. Hextall.
	:	S. Deaves (Appt. 29/5/61).
	:	G. Smallpiece (Appt. 27/11/61).
+ Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.		

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes. Exemptions may, however, be granted to homes and institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1961 there were eight nursing homes on the register consisting of seven for general nursing and one for both general and maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area.(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning, etc.

In addition to the above there is now a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital under the supervision of H. Sterndale Esq., M.D.(Lond.), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September, 1951. The service now operates from the main Ambulance Depot at St. Peter's and covers the whole of the Thanet area; the

nearest neighbouring stations (according to location or requirements) are Whitstable, Canterbury and Deal.

No difficulties have been found in attending emergency calls under this arrangement.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the St. Peter's Station. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Number of patients carried	48,047
Number of journeys	7,524
Number of emergency cases	1,453
Mileage	192,881

The Hospital Car Service was not called upon during the year.

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is administered by the Kent County Council. It assists an average of 250 sick and aged persons each week in Margate Borough, and there are at present 54 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Help Service:

During the year 19 families have been provided with this service. Help is given when the mother has been admitted to hospital, or when she has been deserted by her husband.

(ii) Child Care Service:

This is entirely a free service, provided for specified 'problem families'. In cases where help is considered to be needed a helper is allocated to the home to train the mother in the care of her children, budgeting, cooking and general household duties. During the year one 'problem family' has been assisted.

(iii) Evening Service:

Thirteen elderly persons have been provided with evening service to fill hot water bottles, etc., and help them safely to bed.

(iv) Night Service:

Twelve aged, acute sick persons have been provided with all night help.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service.

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is 5.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>MATERNITY CLINICS:</u>		
<u>Ante-Natal:</u> King Ethelbert Clinic	Tuesday	2.30 p.m.
<u>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:</u>		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday & Thursday	2.0 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.0 p.m.
Birchington	Monday	2.0 p.m.
Garlinge	Friday	2.0 p.m.
<u>DENTAL (Mothers & Children):</u>		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
<u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:</u>		
<u>Minor Ailment Clinic:</u> College Road Clinic	(Monday, (Wednesday (& Friday	9.0 a.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic		

(f) Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	The Towers, Canterbury.
Ophthalmic)	College Road Clinic,
Orthopaedic)	Margate.
Speech Defects	Mortimer House, Margate.
Lip Reading for the Deaf	College Road Clinic, Margate.

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 4.

(h) District Office.

The Kent County Council have established a District Office at Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Chest Clinic:</u> Margate General Hospital Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Tuesday Wednesday	9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m.
<u>Mass Radiography Unit:</u> Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Thursday	2.30 p.m.

Clinic	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases:-		
Margate General Hospital	Friday (Women)	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
	Friday (Men)	11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease.

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

(5) Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever:

There were 20 cases of scarlet fever, 12 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no "return cases" during the year.

Diphtheria:

One case was notified during the year. The patient was a boarder in a residential school and swabbing of contacts in the school failed to detect any other cases or carriers.

Enteric Group:

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection:

Two cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis:

One case was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

Five cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Pneumonia:

One case was notified during the year.

Food Poisoning:

Only four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, and these cases occurred in individual families.

Erysipelas:

No cases of erysipelas were notified during the year.

Measles:

143 cases of measles were notified during the year, 8 of which were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough:

This continues to be a troublesome and sometimes serious infectious disease, which affects chiefly very young children. After prolonged trials it has been found that immunity to the disease can be assured in a high proportion of cases by inoculation and this is now offered to all babies through the local health service. 7 cases were notified during the year, 1 of which was admitted to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

No cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

There were 16 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and there were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies:

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patients' clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous:

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chickenpox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice

is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc.

Immunisation:

Diphtheria:

698 children were given a primary course of injections during the year, and 468 children received a reinforcing injection.

Whooping Cough:

605 children were given a primary course of injections during the year.

Vaccination:

Smallpox:

376 children were given primary vaccinations and 4 re-vaccinations during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

The following table shows the number of injections given in the various priority groups during the year.

Priority Group	2nd Injections	3rd Injections	4th Injections
1957 - 1961	592	468	
1946 - 1956	298	483	
1943 - 1945	37	37	
1933 - 1942	278	194	
1921 - 1932	630	621	
Others	19	21	
School children under 12 years	-	-	2373
Total	1854	1824	2373

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1961.

Disease	Total cases notified +	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths +
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	20	10	-
Diphtheria	1	1	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	38
Dysentery	5	4	-
Food Poisoning	4	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-
Post Infectious	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	-
Measles	143	8	-
Whooping Cough	7	1	-
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	16	-	-
Non-pulmonary	3	-	-

+ = For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Tuberculosis.

Age Period	New cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 to 54	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 to 64	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	3	1	2	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above new cases notified 39 cases were brought to notice other than Form "A" notifications.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Transferred into Area	38	1
Restored to Register	0	0

Deaths from Infectious diseases occurring during 1961.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1961 in Margate.

	Udr 1 year	1 udr 2	2 udr 3	3 udr 4	4 udr 5	5 udr 10	10 udr 15	15 udr 20	20 udr 35	35 udr 45	45 udr 65	65 and over	Age Un- known
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	1	5	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis:-													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-													
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	9	7	17	21	12	58	12	5	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:-													
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	7	2	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.Part 1 of the 1937 Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	70	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	199	23	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Out- workers' premises)	20	29	1	-
Total	289	58	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted	
	Found	Reme- died	Referred			
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective						
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	4	4	-	-	-	

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	29 (Satisfactory)
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	5 (Satisfactory)
Onion Peelers	57 (Satisfactory)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply:

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. Both sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from No.3 Well,
Wingham Pumping Station on the 4th December, 1961.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	Nil
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	28
Electric conductivity	660
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	470
Chlorine present as Chloride	64
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	225
Hardness: Total	285
Carbonate	225
Non-carbonate	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead)	Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 11th December, 1961.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Disinfection Station, St. John's Road, on 2nd March, 1961, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0 0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington, on 5th June, 1961.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with a few particles
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	31
Electric conductivity	580
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	410
Chlorine present as Chloride	44
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	230
Hardness: Total	290
Carbonate	230
Non-carbonate	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	11
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.20
Albuminiod Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead)	Absent

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The

water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 14th June, 1961.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from tap over sink, Birchington Library, on 19th April, 1961, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0 0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 24 for bacteriological analyses and 13 for chemical analyses.

The number of houses that have a direct water supply is 14,900 approximately, and 4 houses share standpipes.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Public Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the town.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being

pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb-tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

Two outfall sewers 30" x 42" diameter, discharge into deep water 600 yards from the shore at Foreness Point. The screened sewage is carried away by a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit; a storage culvert retains the sewage between tides. Improved screening and pump plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert has been constructed and further extension of the scheme will be carried out soon.

A new Pumping Station is to be constructed at King Street as the present plant and buildings are at the limit of their useful life.

At Westgate, the Pumping Station has been entirely remodelled by the installation of new electrically driven vertical spindle pumps with diesel engine standby and the old gas engine pumps have been removed.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuation.

A general weekly collection is made, but large establishments, such as principal hotels, are cleared during the season more frequently.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesman, at a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

In 1939, the Refuse Destructor was modernised by the installation of mechanical handling and separating machinery, and all refuse is now dealt with by incineration. Further alterations

at the Destructor for the improvement of working conditions for the men and the better disposal of the refuse were completed in 1948, the machinery being converted to electric drive instead of steam and trough grates with mechanical clearance of clinker instead of hand raking are now in operation. A dust extraction plant has now been installed.

Waste paper, bones, tins and other metals are separated out from the refuse and sold as salvage. The salvage equipment includes a magnetic device for metals and tins separation. The tins are baled mechanically, other salvageable items are removed manually from a conveyor picking belt. The appreciable income thus derived helps to keep down the cost of refuse disposal. Paper is sold unsorted.

Heavy metal articles are received at the Destructor where a charge of 1s.6d. per load is made to cover the cost of cutting up and disposal.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with a weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resulting costs, bearing in mind the length of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicate that the work is effected economically.

HOME SAFETY OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1961.

Mr. E. F. SINCLAIR-ST. CLAIR.

During the last twelve months I have given some seventeen lectures on home safety and twenty-three home safety demonstrations. Most of these demonstrations and lectures have been to organisations for the elderly citizen. In most cases I have found that the general public were really interested in home safety and that the questions asked at the end of these lectures or demonstrations proved that many things required doing in the homes towards safety.

Some of the main items which I stressed were the danger of electric fires, electric open plugs, electric switches in bathrooms, the danger of loose gas taps and the danger from scalds. Most important of all was the care of the sick elderly person.

I feel that much more has to be done in regard to home safety by constant lecturing and demonstrating the dangers in the home.

To the parents of young children I have always stressed the danger of plastic bags, night clothes which are inflammable, the danger of open electric fires, and of oil heaters which do not come within the standards, also of fire places that are left unguarded.

I feel that at present we are only touching on the fringe of a potential large audience. As the time goes on we shall be able to contact more people and create the interest in home safety.

I have given many demonstrations in regard to clothes catching fire and showing the various materials which can be purchased which are flame proof or fire proof.

I have given a number of exhibitions both small and large. The large one being held at the hall in Dreamland for seven days, which was attended by a very large number of people. I have also arranged two life saving demonstrations during the season on the Marine beach and we had an audience of some two or three thousand people watching this demonstration which, I think, went very well for the town, proving that the Corporation does look after the interests of its visitors from a safety point of view.

During the year I have attended a number of inquests on accidents in the home. I have come to the following conclusion:- that these happen to elderly people who are frail or ill and it should be pointed out to the people who are looking after them that there are a number of safety precautions that they themselves can do, for instance, the removing of any object on which a person who is bed-ridden and attempts to get out of bed can strike their head; slip mats which are put by the side of the bed; electric fires which are portable; these portable electric fires should become fixtures and be at least eighteen inches from the floor, preferably at picture rail level with a pull cord not switch.

With regard to children's accidents the main thing appears to be the fireguard. Again I sent out a number of letters informing the general public of their responsibility of having fireguards.

The press have co-operated very well by publishing appeals in regard to oil fires, plastic bags and dangerous electrical equipment.

During this next year I hope to gain a larger audience than I have been able to in the past by bringing into the schools the home safety programme which will enable the pupils to qualify for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Public Service and maybe we shall be able to supply a small certificate stating that these pupils have passed a proficiency in home safety.

Although we cannot prove the good the home safety lectures are doing I feel that if only one person in every ten people who have attended one of my lectures or demonstrations puts into being one of the safety methods that have spoken about then we will have reduced the accident rate in Margate by about 600 a year.

THE COST IN LIVES BY FIRE IN ENGLAND, 1960.

<u>Causes of Fatalities</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Clothing ignited by domestic fire	11	81
" " " gas fire	1	25
" " " electric fire	3	47
" " " other means	35	86
Burns by falling into open fire	29	37
" " " gas fire	2	2
" " " electric fire	4	1
" " " other fires	1	5
Conflagration	57	58
Other and unspecified means	<u>85</u>	<u>71</u>
Totals	228	413

FATALITIES BY AGE

	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	31	11	35	40	111	228
Female	44	37	48	71	213	<u>413</u>
						641

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Towards the end of the year a start was made on the detailed inspection of old houses mainly in the central area. It is unlikely that the survey will be complete until 1963.

The number of complaints, 964, including requests to call, increased, and the general pattern continues to change from the abatement of contraventions to advice regarding improvements generally.

From early April until the end of June priority was again given to the fitness of food premises, many of which are only operated during the summer months.

Complaints regarding food are dealt with in a matter of hours, and other complaints within one or two days.

Despite the requests made during the past years to food handlers to give more attention to the turnover of perishable foods far too many cases of stale and unsound stock were discovered. This was most pronounced towards the end of the summer season.

Eight food offences, two Public Health Act cases, and one Water Act case were referred to the Magistrates.

Visits made under:-

<u>Public Health Acts</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
Nuisances and General	786	886
Dustbins	57	34
Drain Inspections	90	84
Smoke Tests	15	4
Water Tests	2	-
Camps and Camping	43	14
Licensed Premises	36	6
Entertainment Premises	2	2
Dangerous Structures	19	7
Water Sampling	25	-
Smoke Observations	7	-
Notifiable Diseases	49	20
Food Poisoning	11	8
Noise	40	34

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
--	--------------------	----------------------------

Housing Acts

Sub-standard Houses	89	18
Re-housing	85	14
Overcrowding	21	26
Section 9	134	165
Sections 16 & 18	45	46
Section 36	40	31
Section 42	74	53
Section 81	1	-
Loans and Improvement		
Loans	232	203
Improvement Grants -		
Discretionary	108	107
Standard	81	101
Certificates of Disrepair	2	2

Food and Drugs Act, etc.

Unsound Food	264	32
Sampling	130	-
Shops (general inspections)	166	284
Snack Bars	53	36
Restaurants	118	142
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	297	93
Ice Cream Regulations	46	14
Ice Cream Sampling (Bacteriological)	98	-
Canteens	7	4
Mobile Canteen	1	-
Stalls	26	4
Food Factories	20	18

Factories Act

Bakehouses (W.P.)	12	4
Factories (W.P.)	23	10
Factories (N.P.)	6	8
Outworkers	58	2
Building Sites	20	7

Meat Regulations

Slaughterhouse	126	-
Butchers' Shops	23	17

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Milk and Dairies Regulations</u>		
Dairies and Distributors'		
Premises	67	11
Sampling (including washed bottles)	83	3
<u>Diseases of Animals Act</u>	36	3
<u>Merchandise Marks Act</u>	13	-
<u>National Assistance Act</u>	39	18
<u>Pests Act</u>	126	66
<u>Pets Act</u>	10	11
<u>Shops Act</u>	23	5
<u>Water Act</u>	11	-
<u>Miscellaneous (unclassified)</u>	593	107
Total Inspections	4,589	
Total Re-inspections	2,564	

NOTICES SERVED

No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect of Public Health matters:	1,238
Action under Statutory Powers -	
Sections 16 & 18, Housing Act, 1957:	5
Sections 75 & 93, Public Health Act, 1936:	6
Margate Corporation Act, 1926:	1

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1961.HOUSES

Cleansed and redecorated	6
Yards paved	10
Vermin, including cockroaches, eradicated	16
Floors renewed or repaired	62
Walls and/or ceilings repaired or renewed	97
Window frames and/or sashes repaired or renewed	42
Window sills renewed	3
Windows reglazed	7
Houses where sashcords renewed	15
Doors, stairs, etc., repaired or renewed	13
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	18
Roofs repaired or renewed	124
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	38
Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc., rebuilt	6
Other dangerous structures	1
Chimney stacks, etc., repaired or rebuilt	33
Woodworm treated	33
Bathrooms provided	3
New sinks or lavatory basins provided	13
New draining boards provided	3
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	10
Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness	26
Brickwork wholly or partly repointed or rendered	21
Houses painted externally	26
Ventilated larders provided	1
Dustbins supplied	6

DRAINAGE, Etc.

No. of premises where drainage was entirely constructed or reconstructed	3
No. of premises where drainage was partly reconstructed or repaired	6
New inspection covers and frames provided	9
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	8
Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed	44
Cesspools - nuisances abated	1
New gullies fixed	5

DRAINAGE, Cont.

New water closets constructed	2
W.C. pans provided and fixed	20
W.C. seats provided	2
New cisterns fixed	13
Cisterns repaired	1
Flush pipes fixed or repaired	1

BAKEHOUSES

Cleansed	1
----------	---

FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES

Cleansed	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	2
Sanitary accommodation made suitable	2
Artificial lighting provided to conveniences	1

RESTAURANTS, Etc.

Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed	16
Kitchens improved or reconstructed	10
Kitchens tiled	1
Water heating apparatus provided	8
Hand washing facilities provided	8
New sinks provided	3
Floor renewed	1
Working surfaces covered with impervious material	3
Walls made impervious	1
Bins provided	1

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CLUBS, Etc.

Kitchens cleansed	6
Food rooms disconnected from water closets	5
Wash-hand basins and hot water supplied	25
Sinks provided	1
Draining boards provided	1
Refrigerators or larders provided	2
Bins provided	22

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS

Cleansed and redecorated	8
Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with Food Regulations	2

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS, Cont.

Water heating apparatus provided	3
Wash-hand basins with hot and cold water provided	5
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Bins provided	3

LICENSED PREMISES

Cleansed	2
----------	---

CINEMAS, THEATRES AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Dustbins provided	3
-------------------	---

RODENT CONTROL

Premises and lands treated for mice	112
Premises and lands treated for rats	318

SMOKE NUISANCE

Abated	1
--------	---

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Abated	4
--------	---

GENERAL

Overcrowding abated	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	37
Nuisances abated from keeping animals	3
Wasps nests destroyed	115
Beetle and/or ant infestations dealt with	17
Undergrowth cut down	1

DISINFECTION

No. of rooms disinfected	38
No. of articles treated	404

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
(Repairs and incidental work not recorded in above tables)

See page 55.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1961.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>
		lb. cwt. qr. lb.
<u>MEAT</u>		
<u>Pigs</u>		
85 Livers	Cirrhosis/Parasitic/ Hepatitis	33 ⁴
5 Hearts	Pericarditis	3
11 Hearts &		
Pairs Lungs	Pericarditis/Pleurisy	27
183 Pairs Lungs	Pneumonia/Pleurisy/ Congestion	368
26 Plucks	Pleurisy/Pneumonia/ Cirrhosis/Hepatitis	191
12 Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	8
4 Udders	Mastitis	62
1 Flead	Adhesions	4
2 Intestines	Inflammation	17
1 "	Abscesses	6
1 Leg	"	17
1 Forequarter	"	51
14 Heads	"	176
85 "	Tuberculosis	910
2 Intestines	"	20
1 Pluck	"	7
1 Carcase & Offal	Septicaemia	361
1 " " "	"	176
1 " " "	Septic Arthritis	190
1 " " "	Multiple Abscesses	170
1 " " "	Acute Septic Pneumonia	59
1 " " "	Septic Metritis	327
		31 0 12
<u>Home Killed</u>		
Pork	Pyaemia/Pleurisy/ Fevered	11 ⁴
		1 0 2
<u>Imported</u>		
Hindquarters of Beef	Bone Taint	355
Topside Beef	" "	22
Lamb	Black Spot	30
Pigs Melts	Decomposition	28
Pigs Kidneys	"	32
Lambs Kidneys	"	30
Rabbits	"	30
		4 2 23

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>
		lb. cwt. qr. lb.
<u>FISH</u>		
Haddock	Decomposition	35
Skate	"	28
Monks	"	280
Dog Fish	"	7
Crabs	"	<u>14</u>
		3 1 0
<u>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS</u>		
Bacon	Decomposition	392
Sausages	Sour	<u>6</u>
		3 2 6
<u>POULTRY</u>		
Turkeys	Decomposition	73
Chickens	"	<u>63</u>
		1 0 24
<u>FATS</u>		
Margarine	Damaged by water	13
Cheese	Mouldy	11
Lard	Damaged by water	<u>2</u>
		0 0 26
<u>TINNED FOODS</u>		
Ham	Tins blown or punctured	1221
Corned Beef	"	214
Luncheon Meat	"	324
Other Meat	"	114
Fish	"	47
Soup	"	21
Milk Pudding	"	25
Cream	"	4
Milk	"	69
Fruit Juice	"	152
Fruit	"	1438
Vegetables	"	864
Various tinned foods	"	<u>2240</u>
		60 0 13

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>
		lb. cwt. qr. lb.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
Frozen Foods	Surrendered due to refrigeration failure	727
Dutch unpeeled Onions	Decomposed and sprouting	11200
Jam	Jars broken	95
Bovril	" "	3
Bottles of Sauce	Bottles broken	8
" " Pickle	" "	6
" " Squash	" "	16
" " Minerals	" "	27
Bisto	Damp and unsound	9
Dessicated Coconut	Damaged by water	19
Sweets & Chocolate	Unsound	68
Pie Filling & Cake Mix	Packets burst	53
Ice Cream Mix	Blown	10
Biscuits	Contaminated	39
Dried Fruit	"	5
		<u>109</u> <u>3</u> <u>20</u>

Total weight of food inspected and found unsound

10 tons 15 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb.

45.

1961.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	-	-	-	1626
Number Inspected	-	-	-	-	1626
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	346
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	20.28
Tuberculosis Only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	88
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5.41

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 105 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst at Canterbury.

Nature of Sample	Unsatisfactory	Genuine	In formal	Formal	Total
Almond Marzipan	.	2	1	1	2
Aspirin	.	1	.	1	1
Blackcurrant Cordial	.	1	.	1	1
Blackcurrant Drink	.	1	1	.	1
British Sherry	.	1	.	1	1
Butter	.	2	.	2	2
Cherryade	.	1	.	1	1
Cider Vinegar	.	1	1	.	1
Creamed Horseradish	.	1	.	1	1
Creamed Spread Honey	.	1	1	.	1
Cream of Asparagus Soup	.	1	1	.	1
Dairy Fudge	.	1	.	1	1
Double Cream	.	1	1	.	1
Epsom Salts	.	1	.	1	1
Fruit Pastilles	.	1	1	.	1
Ground Mixed Spice	.	1	1	.	1
Honey Cough Syrup	.	1	1	.	1
Honey Crisp	.	1	1	.	1
Ice Cream	.	19	8	11	19
Irish Coffee Milk					
Chocolate	.	1	1	.	1
Jam	.	2	2	.	2
Lard	.	1	.	1	1
Lemon Cheese	.	1	.	1	1
Liquid Fruits	.	1	1	.	1
Malt Vinegar	.	1	1	.	1
Margarine	.	1	.	1	1
Mentholated Balsam	.	1	1	.	1
Milk	1	27	.	28	28
Milk (Channel Islands)	.	1	.	1	1
Milk (School)	.	10	7	3	10
Milk (Sterilized)	.	1	1	.	1
Mixed Peel	.	1	.	1	1
Orange Jelly Marmalade	.	1	.	1	1
Orange Squash	.	1	1	.	1
Pork Sausage	.	1	.	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat	.	1	.	1	1
Port Flavoured Beverage	.	1	1	.	1
Potted Beef with Butter	.	1	1	.	1

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>In-Genuine</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rum Butter	.	1	1	.	1
Rum Truffles	.	1	1	.	1
Sherbet Delight	.	1	.	1	1
Shredded Suet	.	1	.	1	1
Slimming Tablets	.	1	1	.	1
Tartare Sauce	.	1	1	.	1
Tomato Catsup	.	1	1	.	1
Tonic Water	.	1	.	1	1
Whisky	.	2	.	2	2
 TOTAL	 x 1	 105	 40	 65	 105

^x see page 58. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk with regard to this milk.

FOOD SUPERVISION

During the year 390 visits were made to private hotels and boarding houses, mainly to see if defects or omissions had been dealt with after visits during the years 1957 to 1960 when these types of food businesses (of which there are approximately 900) were visited during 1957-60 for the first time.

Some more boarding houses were converted into holiday flatlets; one or two reverted to boarding houses.

All restaurants and snack bars were visited at least once in the year, the poorer ones up to ten times. Some small food shops had snack bars installed, but, with the exception of one, had closed completely at the end of the year.

Boarding houses generally and many restaurants are only in operation for a few months in the year.

Larger food shops have always been well inspected as they are open all the year round; more were converted into self-service stores with less open food sold. One large supermarket store was opened.

Proprietors and managers of food businesses had staffing difficulties during the short, busy season.

Milk

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T S.T. plants in operation. The plants were satisfactorily and efficiently operated. All the milk produced in the Borough is from Tuberculin Tested herds.

Seventy-three samples of Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, and Sterilised Milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. They were satisfactory, except for three samples which failed the Methylene Blue test.

Milk sold from grocers' shops, etc., is now cartoned instead of bottled. Some complaints were received about the time of the change over; none of the complaints was substantiated.

Forty samples of milk were purchased for chemical analysis; all were satisfactory, except one, where lack of plunging resulted in a sample being below the standard in milk fat. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

Milk Licences

The following licences were granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Pasteurised (Pasteuriser)	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (Dealer)	86
Sterilised (Dealer)	71

Ice Cream

Twenty-two different kinds of Ice Creams were on sale in the Borough, eight of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory

	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	% Satisfactory
Local Manufacturers	49	40	2	6	1	84%
National Makes	31	28	3	-	-	100%
TOTAL	80	68	5	6	1	91%

Of the 80 samples, 7 were classified unsatisfactory, and were due primarily to wrong techniques during sterilization of apparatus and utensils. In each case, once the flaw in procedure had been pointed out and acted upon, satisfactory results were obtained.

Three of the eight local manufacturers had pasteurising plants and five used cold mix powder. Two of these manufacturers were wholesalers; six sold from their own cafes.

There were sixteen retailers of soft ice cream, eleven of these sell nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

Eighteen samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the following results:-

5 Soft Ices -	averaged a fat content of	6.3%
8 Trade Ices -	" " "	8.25%
5 Dairy Ices -	" " "	9.1%

The minimum standard under the Order is 5%, but with Dairy Ice Cream this fat must be Butter fat.

Merchandise Marks Act

Some 13 shops were specially visited for infringements of the Order. No wilful misrepresentations were discovered.

Other Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These were sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling of hams, etc. As usual all were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory. All premises registered for the peeling of onions were visited after submission of lists prepared by the employer.

No. of registrations:-

Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	51
Boiling of Hams, etc.	22
Peeling of Onions.	117

Meat

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. One thousand, six hundred and twenty-six pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; one hundred and twenty-six attendances being made for this purpose.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Licensed Premises (Public Houses)

Lack of staff again prevented these being all visited during the year.

Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish Friers

The premises of all Fish Friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 - Sec. 3, para. 1.

Of the ten farms of any size in the Borough few employ permanent labour not living quite close to the farms where adequate facilities are available. Only on a few occasions during the year is the labour force gathered at a site some distance from the farm buildings. At this time the normal employees are supplemented by additional casual labour taken on for particular work. The supplementary labour force consists of both males and females, including very young children.

It has been found that the common practice is that the farmer, irrespective of whether he is the owner or occupier, provides a screened latrine, one for each sex when required. Usually this planting or harvesting period does not exceed a month, and never more than a week on any one site. In no instance has it been necessary to request the provision of extra sanitary accommodation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Infesta- tions	Local Authority Property other than Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses	Agricul- tural Property	Business Premises	Total
Notified by occupier	25	266	12	66	369
Discovered by rodent operator	13	81	4	6	104
None found	4	37	-	6	47
Rats	26	238	16	38	318
Mice	8	72	-	28	108
No. of inspections by rodent operators	239	2043	99	392	2773

The three Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives.

Margate has no serious rat problem; except for 4 cases outside the built-up area the 426 infestations were all minor.

Forty-seven complaints were completely unfounded, and in most cases were found to be hedgehogs.

Two or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and 82 properties in 39 blocks were so treated.

£95 was recovered from occupiers of agricultural or business premises. No charge was made for work in private dwelling houses.

Destruction of Rats in Sewers

In April 152 inspection chambers of the sewerage system were tested for infestations of rats; this represents about 10% of all the chambers in the town. Two chambers showed "takes", and chambers each side of these were treated concurrently as the two showing slight infestations. In view of the very small infestation of the sewers it was decided to dispense with the subsequent maintenance treatment, but to test bait inspection chambers showing a "take" in April again in September. There was no reinfestation.

This year more time has been spent on surveys than usual, and has resulted in a higher number of treatments. Business premises are becoming more and more aware of the advantages of infestations being dealt with immediately their signs are apparent, and householders seem to be using the service to the full. As a consequence it can be claimed that there is no serious rat problem in the town.

Places of Entertainment

Cinemas and theatres were periodically visited, and found to be generally satisfactory.

Factories Act

Many of the smaller factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation in 1957, and prohibited (inter alia) the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

All known pig keepers were visited. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

Housing

Building is currently in progress on Millmead Road (Stage One) and 74 dwellings are under construction. These consist of 28 houses, 20 one-bedroomed flats and a block of 25 old persons' bedsitting room flatlets with a resident Warden's flat. The Kent County Council will be making a financial contribution in regard to the welfare aspects of the latter block. The estate should be completed by December, 1962.

Plans for a 15 storey tower block of 89 one-bedroomed flats are nearing completion, and it is hoped that construction will commence by the autumn of 1962.

Further plans for another 250 dwellings are prepared and building will be commenced by phases as Ministry sanctions are obtained.

Stock of dwellings at 31st December, 1961, was as follows:-

Pre-war houses	551
Post-war houses and flats	1,505
Temporary houses (prefabs)	70
Former requisitioned dwellings now in adverse possession	3
	—
	2,129
	—

The housing waiting list at 31st December, 1961, numbered approximately 875, of which 317 were asking for old folks' accommodation; about 220 of the 875 cases are considered to be in need of housing.

Towards the end of the year a survey of old property mainly in and around the town centre was commenced with a view to finding the number of houses likely to become unfit by 1970.

Many of the properties were large, often used as part business premises, and although blocks may have been of the same age and of similar construction, conditions varied from fairly good to bad; in fact some properties were found to be unfit on the top floors and at basement levels but reasonably satisfactory on the floors between.

The following Clearance Areas were confirmed during the year:-

16 - 30 Belgrave Road, Margate.
2 - 5 Fort Mount, Margate.

3 - 8 Garden Row was confirmed as a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Two Undertakings to carry out works were given.

Twenty-three houses were demolished.

The number of genuine enquiries followed by surveys for grant aid fell to 98 in 1961, but the number of houses where works were carried out increased.

(a)	<u>Discretionary Grants</u> (22 properties) -	
	Bathrooms constructed.	22
	Bathrooms with baths built or converted from part of a room.	18
	Wash-hand basins.	19
	Hot water systems for bath, basin and sink.	22
	Internal water closets.	11
	Ventilated larders (usually converted from external toilets).	15
(b)	<u>Standard Grants</u> (26 properties) -	
	Baths.	17
	Bathrooms with baths.	15
	Wash-hand basins.	19
	Hot water systems.	24
	Water closets.	6
	Ventilated larders.	17
(c)	<u>Work carried out at owner's entire cost after inspection and information about the conditions of grant</u> (22 properties) -	
	Bathrooms.	12
	Bathrooms with baths.	22
	Wash-hand basins.	22
	Hot water systems.	22
	Internal water closets.	11
	Ventilated larders.	5
(d)	Improvements with loan - 1 property.	

The total of 70 units of habitation improved is considered reasonably satisfactory, especially as in 23 cases extensive repair work was carried out and the houses or flats made fit in all respects.

The time taken in the administration of this type of work is lengthy compared with the cost of the works, but is considered well worth while. Most of it has been done to terrace type property still structurally sound and between 50-100 years old.

The reasons given for not accepting grant aid varied, but most of them were due to (a) not being satisfied that they would be staying in the house for more than a few years (sometimes the house is improved and then sold), (b) incapability to pay their part of the full cost of the repairs, (c) wishing to use the house as a boarding house, or to let it furnished at a high rent during the summer months.

Applicants, mainly owner/occupiers, were given every encouragement and advice. The best and most economical method of improvement was insisted upon, and the standard of workmanship set was high.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Two hundred and thirty-two inspections were made on one hundred and ninety-eight properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1958. Where defects of a serious kind were found they were reported to this Committee who issued instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of loan could be granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting nearly 50 houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

The decrease from three hundred and eight properties surveyed for this purpose in 1960 to one hundred and ninety-eight in 1961 was due to the fact that the Council suspended advances for house purchase in July, owing to the increased Bank Rate.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of eight bodies, of which five were interred by the local authority.

Borough Mortuary

One hundred and five bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. Two of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the one hundred and one post mortems.

Legal Proceedings

The following cases were referred to the magistrates:-

Sale of loaf containing a partly-smoked cigarette. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £10 plus 3 guineas costs.

Sale of pork pie containing mould. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £25 plus 3 guineas costs.

Sale of cream sponge cake containing mould. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £15 plus 5 guineas costs.

Sale of bacon infested with maggots. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £10 plus 3 guineas costs.

Unsound bacon sold, displayed and deposited for sale. The defendants entered a plea of guilty to the three summonses and were fined a total of £30 plus 5 guineas costs.

Sale of chicken fritters containing mould. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £10 plus 5 guineas costs.

Sale of a bottle of milk containing dirt. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £30 plus 5 guineas costs.

Sale of oats containing live maggots and dead moths. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £26.5.0d. plus 15 guineas costs and £1 witness' expenses.

Legal Proceedings, cont.

Misuse of water. The defendant was given a conditional discharge for an offence under Section 65 of the Water Act, 1945.

Non-compliance with abatement notices. Owners fined £5 plus £5.11.6d. costs in respect of each of two properties.

Nuisance orders were made and not complied with. The Council carried out the works in default at a cost of £25.5.6d.

The following cases of alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., were dealt with by letters of warning from the Town Clerk:-

- (i) Beetles in soup powder.
- (ii) Mouldy pork pie.
- (iii) Adulterated milk.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1961.1. SUNSHINE

Sunshine hours were 1,824, compared with 1,591 in 1960, and 1,771 average. May and June were the sunniest months, with 274 and 266 hours respectively. December (164%) and March (127%) were the best by comparison with average. The summer months were rather disappointing, the July, August and September figures being all sub-average, but this experience was fairly general throughout the country.

2. PRECIPITATION

(a) Rainfall amounted to 22.04 inches, compared with 30.26 in 1960, and 21.25 average. September and December were the wettest months, with just over 3 inches in each case. March was the driest with the exceptionally low figure of 0.07 inches. The heaviest falls were 1.25 inches on 4th May and 1.01 on 3rd September, when heavy thunderstorms occurred. Apart from these, falls were mainly light; rain was recorded on 169 days. The longest spells with no measurable rain were from 1st to 19th March and from 8th to 27th May.

(b) Snow. No snow fell until the late afternoon of 31st December, when a sharp blizzard caused snow to lie to a depth of about 2 inches, with deeper drifting in places. Margate thus escaped the severe snowfalls which, just previously, had been affecting many other parts of the country.

3. FOG

Fog was recorded on 11 days but rarely penetrated much further inland than St. George's Lawns, and on only 2 occasions persisted for more than an hour or two.

4. WIND

Prevailing winds followed the usual pattern with S.W. and N.W. predominating. Winds reached gale force on 2 days in October (N.W.) and 2 days in November (N.E.).

5. TEMPERATURE

Mean temperatures approximated to, or exceeded, the average in every month, the highest excesses being 4.3 degrees (F) and 4.6 degrees (F) in February and March

respectively. 1st July was the warmest day, with 86 degrees (F), 27th January and 24th December were the coldest, with 28 degrees (F) on each date.

Frost was recorded on the following number of days:-

	<u>Air Frost</u>	<u>Ground Frost</u>
January	3	12
February	-	5
March	-	4
November	-	3
December	9	16

6. GENERAL

The usual messages and returns (daily, weekly or monthly) were sent to the Meteorological Office and regular information supplied to various Corporation Officials, the Water Board and the Press; a number of enquiries were answered from other sources. The arrangement introduced in March for supplying Messrs. J. Lyons & Company with weekly returns of maximum temperatures has worked satisfactorily. The various charts and data displayed at the Weather Station continued to attract much attention from the public.

During the year the Meteorological Office adopted the Centigrade Scale for their own records and publications but, for the time being, Recording Stations continue to make their returns in the Fahrenheit Scale.

The Lambrecht Anemometer, purchased during the year, is proving a very useful adjunct to the Weather Station, enabling accurate assessment to be made of wind force.

7. The monthly summary is as follows:-

January: Fair at first, becoming unsettled. Dull and cold, with much ground frost from 16th onwards. Average sunshine. Rainfall 129%.

February: Dry until 23rd then much rain brought total to 151% of average. Many sunny days and generally mild.

March: Exceptionally dry. No rain until 19th then only light showers, making total only 6% of average. Very sunny. Warm at mid-month, becoming colder.

April: Dull and wet at first, becoming more settled with fair amount of sunshine in latter half. Rainfall equal to and sunshine 76% of average.

May: Very dry. Apart from storm on 4th, only 0.19 inches of rain. Long sunny spells, making total 121% of average, but N.E. winds kept temperatures rather low.

June: Unsettled at first, but prolonged sunshine from 12th onwards, making total 113% of average. Mainly very dry, but heavy rain on 11th and 12th brought total fall up to average.

July: Many cloudy days, with sub-average sunshine. Mainly dry, apart from heavy rains between 12th and 14th. Very hot at first, but otherwise temperatures mostly below average.

August: Mainly dull and unsettled, but warm, sunny spell in last week brought sunshine up to 93% of average. Rain on 12 days, mostly light showers.

September: Very variable. Dull and cold at first, warm and sunny at mid-month, then more cloud. Fog on 6 days. Severe thunderstorm on 3rd brought rainfall up to 157% of average. Sunshine only 80%.

October: Another changeable month. Dull and wet at first, warm and sunny 8th to 14th, then unsettled, with high winds. Rainfall equal to and sunshine slightly above average.

November: Fine at first, then dull and wet with strong winds. Sunny, dry spell from 20th. Rainfall 70% and sunshine 116% of average.

December: Cold winds at first, then very mild and calm followed by very cold weather from 17th onwards, exceptionally so around Christmas. Much ground and air frost, but many dry, sunny days brought sunshine up to 164% of average. Heavy rain and snow at month-end (total 160% of average).

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Month	Mean Temperature		Rainfall (inches)	Sunshine (hours)
	Max.	Min.		
January	44.0	36.9	2.40	56.0
February	49.4	41.3	2.07	84.1
March	54.4	42.5	0.07	182.0
April	56.3	46.9	1.41	135.9
May	57.9	49.2	1.44	273.8
June	66.8	54.9	1.32	266.4
July	67.9	58.0	1.87	203.9
August	68.2	57.9	1.18	201.5
September	66.8	57.9	3.01	137.0
October	59.1	50.7	2.48	131.0
November	49.9	43.6	1.77	73.2
December	45.3	37.5	3.02	78.9
	TOTAL		22.04	1823.7

1960	30.26	1591
1959	23.55	2029
1958	29.13	1630
1957	17.49	1807
1956	20.51	1687
1955	20.03	1805

Average

21.25 1771
(1916-1950) (1921-1950)